AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) An organic electroluminescent device comprising:

a pair of electrodes; and

at least one organic layer between the pair of electrodes, the at least one organic layer including a luminescent layer,

wherein the luminescent layer contains at least one electron injection/transport compound, at least one hole injection/transport compound, and at least one green or blue phosphorescent compound; and the electron injection/transport compound and the hole injection/transport compound each has a minimum triplet exciton energy value which is equal to or more than that of the green or blue phosphorescent compound.

2. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the hole injection/transport compound has an ionization potential of from 5.6 eV to 6.1 eV.

3. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the electron injection/transport compound has an electron affinity of from 2.0 eV to 3.5 eV.

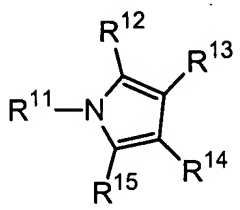
4. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the green or blue phosphorescent compound is a transition metal complex capable of emitting light via a triplet excitation state.

5. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the electron injection/transport compound, the hole injection/transport compound and the green or blue phosphorescent compound each has a T_1 value of 62 kcal/mole or more; and phosphorescence obtained from the green or blue phosphorescent compound has a λmax of not longer than 500 nm.

6. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the hole injection/transport compound is a substituted or unsubstituted pyrrole compound.

7. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 6, wherein the substituted or unsubstituted pyrrole compound is represented by the formula (1):

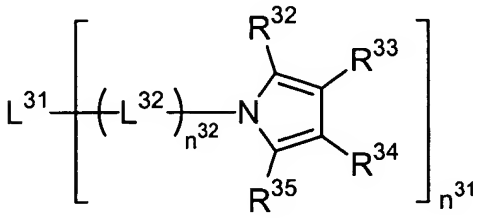
(1)



wherein R^{11} to R^{15} each represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent, and the substituents may be bonded to each other to form a ring structure.

8. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 7, wherein the formula (1) is represented by the formula (3):

(3)



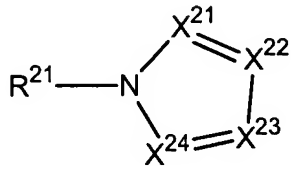
wherein R^{32} to R^{35} each represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent, and the substituents may be bonded to each other to form a ring structure; L^{31} represents a connecting group; L^{32} represents a di- or more valent connecting group; n^{31} represents an integer of 2 or more; and n^{32} represents an integer of from 0 to 6.

9. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescent device of ~~claims~~ claim 1, wherein the electron injection/transport compound is a heterocyclic compound containing at least two nitrogen atoms.

10. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 9, wherein the heterocyclic compound containing at least two nitrogen atoms is a compound represented

by the formula (2):

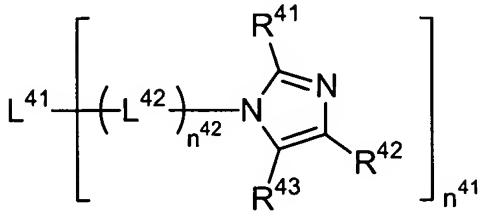
(2)



wherein R^{21} represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent; X^{21}, X^{22}, X^{23}, and X^{24} each represents a nitrogen atom or a substituted or unsubstituted carbon atom; and at least one X^{21}, X^{22}, X^{23}, and X^{24} represents a nitrogen atom.

11. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 10, wherein the formula (2) is represented by the formula (4):

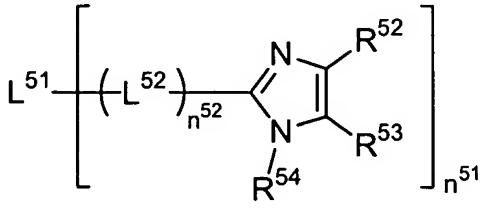
(4)



wherein R^{41}, R^{42}, and R^{43} each represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent; L^{41} represents a connecting group; n^{41} represents an integer of 2 or more; L^{42} represents a di- or more valent connecting group; and n^{42} represents an integer of from 0 to 6.

12. (Original) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 10, wherein the formula (2) is represented by the formula (5):

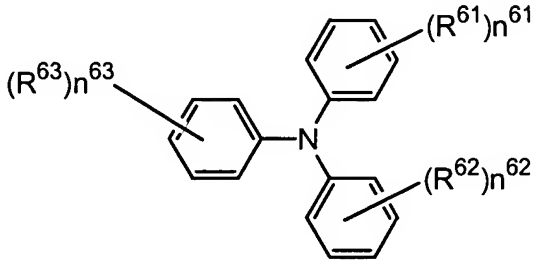
(5)



wherein R^{52}, R^{53}, and R^{54} each represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent; L^{51} represents a connecting group; n^{51} represents an integer of 2 or more; L^{52} represents a di- or more valent connecting group; and n^{52} represents an integer of from 0 to 6.

13. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the hole injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is represented by the following formula (6)

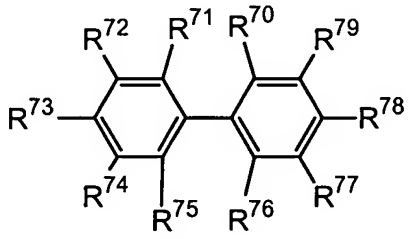
(6)



wherein R^{61}, R^{62} and R^{63} each represent a substituent and n^{61} to n^{63} each represent an integer of 0 to 5.

14. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the hole injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is represented by the following formula (7)

(7)

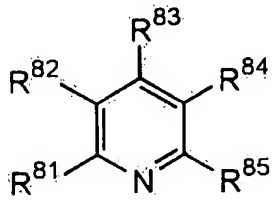


wherein R^{70} to R^{79} each represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an aryl group, or a group that forms a hydrocarbon ring when bonded to each other.

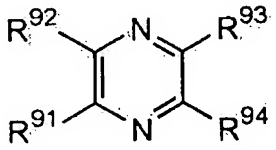
15. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the electron injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is a nitrogen-containing six-membered ring compound.

16. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 15, wherein the nitrogen-containing six-membered ring compound is represented by the following formula (8), formula (9), formula (10) or general formula (11)

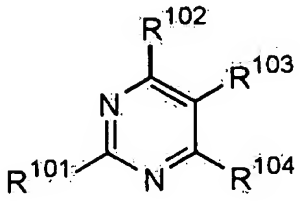
一般式(8)



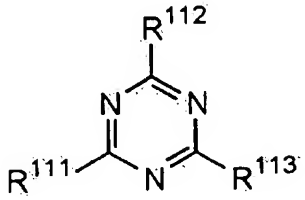
一般式(9)



一般式(10)



一般式(11)



wherein R^{81} to R^{85}, R^{91} to R^{94}, R^{101} to R^{104} and R^{111} to R^{113} each represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent.

17. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the electron injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound, and that at least one of the hole injection/transport compounds is a pyrrole compound.

18. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the electron injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound, and that at least one of the hole injection/transport compounds is a triarylamine-based compound.

19. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the electron injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound, and that at least one of the hole injection/transport compounds is a hydrocarbon-based aromatic compound.

20. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the electron injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is a hydrocarbon-based aromatic compound, and that at least one of the hole injection/transport compounds is a triarylamine-based compound.

21. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the electron injection/transport compounds contained in the luminescent layer is a hydrocarbon-based aromatic compound, and that at least one of the hole injection/transport compounds is a pyrrole compound.

22. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the luminescent layer has at least one stacked layer structure of an electron injection/transport compound and a hole injection/transport compound.

23. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein the luminescent layer contains a plurality of domain structures of an electron injection/transport compound and a hole injection/transport compound.

24. (New) The organic electroluminescent device of claim 1, wherein a light emission caused by the organic electroluminescent device originates from the green or blue phosphorescent compound.